

The Times

(MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY.)

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The circulation of THE TIMES for the week ended Saturday, May 29, 1897, was as follows:

Sunday, May 23.....23,874
Monday, May 24.....37,543
Tuesday, May 25.....38,432
Wednesday, May 26.....38,432
Thursday, May 27.....38,284
Friday, May 28.....38,286
Saturday, May 29.....38,226

Total.....233,197

Daily average (Sunday, 23,874 excepted).....38,229

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 3.

The Pacific War Cloud.

The situation in the Hawaiian Islands is not pleasant to contemplate. There is a diplomatic crisis impending between the Hawaiian government and that of Japan. Because the former close to exert its right of municipal police in excluding Japanese officers and soldiers who were swearing to the country under the disguise of "students" and "laborers," with the presumable intention of overthrowing the national institutions, Japan has demanded indemnity and it has been peremptorily refused. The Japanese minister declares that he will renew the demands, and that, if they are not complied with, he will break off diplomatic relations. He said to a press interviewer: "There is no international court to settle differences of opinion on points of international law except a strong arm. . . . Then there can be but one result, which you can determine for yourself."

It is indeed true that the words of the Mikado's representative present an ultimatum which the Government of the United States ought to determine for itself. We do not suppose that it would be useful to refer to the sentiments of the American people on the subject. We have seen their voice drowned in the Cuban matter by the more potent voices of the Spanish bondholders and the Sugar Trust; but it may not be so hopeless to refer to a sentence in the Republican national platform of 1896: "The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them."

There is the situation, Mr. President! What will you do with it?

Sugar Service Reform.

Mr. Aldrich is having what might be termed a sweet time with his sugar schedule. To everyone in the Senate, himself possibly excepted, it is absolutely untranslatable into intelligible English. It is not doubted that the experts of the Sugar Trust understand it; but as nobody else does or can, it does not appeal to the average Senatorial mind as a good thing, in the sense that it should be pushed along. On the contrary, many Senators, among those who are not particularly inimical to trusts, are bothered by denunciations of the Aldrich schedule coming from their States, and have reached the conclusion that the schedule in its present form would, if passed, get them in trouble. Accordingly it is announced that the able and accomplished chairman of the Senate Finance Committee will bow to pressure, call a caucus and submit a new scheme.

Washington correspondence of the New York World intimates that Senator Aldrich has been seen several times recently at the Shoreham, where Secretary Searles, of the Sugar Trust, temporarily sojourns. We do not know whether that is true or not. There is occasion for confidence, however, that by hook or by crook a new schedule can be prepared that will read smoothly and have the external appearance of honest intentions. If this can be done without sacrificing the inside interests of the trust all will be well.

The Senate is moving slowly but surely to the point where sugar must take its place as the leading feature of the bargain counter. Something must be done against that important day.

An Ancient Custom of India.

A great deal has been said about the Hindu's lack of vitality and energy, and about his weakness of constitution. Sometimes these physical characteristics are said to be caused by his race, sometimes by his vegetarian diet, and once upon a time they were laid to the door of his religion. The probabilities are, however, that climate is at the bottom of race characteristics the world over. The men of the hills near the Himalaya Mountains are Hindus, and they are vegetarians; and their strength is something absolutely phenomenal. It is not an unusual thing for a coolie to carry a chest of tea weighing from 110 to 130 pounds for five or six miles, making at the same time an ascent of from three to four thousand feet, over the mountains of Darjeeling. A Hindu who had been lecturing in this city was once asked if it was not necessary, in cold climates, for men to become meat-eaters for the sake of health and strength. He replied by the statement that when the pork-eating Englishman wishes to cross the Himalayas, where the climate is as cold as it is in our Northern States, he is obliged to hire the vegetarian native to carry him on his back. That seemed to settle the question.

As for the comparative endurance of the

English and Hindu races in the plains, it is probable that the Englishman's superior energy, accumulated in a climate which not only permits but requires physical exertion, gives him the power to resist disease more effectively and accomplish more work than the Hindu, who has lived in that enervating climate for countless generations. But it is entirely possible that the vegetarian diet of the Hindu was first adopted through a knowledge that meat-eating is not only unnecessary, but positively harmful in a tropical climate, and the Englishman might take a leaf out of the Hindu's book with great advantage to himself. Whatever may be said about vegetarianism as a theory, theories usually grow out of practice, and if the Hindu people have strict religious laws against eating of meat, it is only fair to suppose that they have some reason on their side. This being so, the attempts of missionaries to upset this century-long custom and to introduce a religious rite which incalculates wine-drinking (another of the particular antipathies of the natives), are, to say the least, unwise and unprofitable. If the Hindus believe, and can prove, that they, as a nation, are the better for strict laws against meat and wine, why, in the name of common sense, should they not hold to that part of their religion as long as they choose?

New York's Republican "Reform."

The arraignment of the Republican "reform" administration of Mayor Strong in New York, by Tammany leader John C. Sheehan, comes under the category of "mighty interesting reading." Here are a few gems from the basket: "Every promise broken, every pledge trampled upon. The bonded debt of the city has been increased \$24,000,000." Republican administrations, whether national, State or municipal, invariably lead to a large increase of bonded debt. How else could the class of bond dealers, brokers and investors who buy Republican administrations into power be expected to reap the reward of patriotism?

Mr. Sheehan says: "The small tradesmen are being crushed out. Walk along any of the avenues, and the occupied stores are the exception; the empty stores the rule." Again he observes: "There are now six thousand more employees on the city's payroll than when the Democratic administration went out—places made for relatives and friends of reformers." The great national game of money and trust oligarchy so successfully played on the whole people last November has been repeated on a smaller but equally successful scale in New York City. Perhaps the masses are awake by this time to the traps they have been marched into. If they are, they will begin to walk out again, in connection with this year's elections.

Inspired Misconception.

Friends of liberty everywhere will read with satisfaction the report of the proceedings at the woman's mass meeting at the Columbia Theater on Tuesday. When the woman of America took hold of a burning subject like the warfare against their sex, tolerated by this Government, in Cuba; and when expressions of Christian civilization like the Rev. Dr. Bryon Sunderland are bold enough to call a timorous Government to order, there indeed is room for the hope that something soon may be forced from unwilling authority. One thing in connection with the meeting is of exceptional interest, as illustrating the fog with which the Administration has been able to envelop even the warmest and most earnest friends of the cause. In his stirring address, delivered on the occasion, Representative King, of Utah, said: "I know that international law and convention prevent interference; but I do not believe that God and the law of nations require that we shall not take our voice when people that should live are stricken down by despots."

It is time that the American people should understand the true position of their Government at the bar of civilization. The course pursued by the Cleveland, and, to this time, by the McKinley Administration, is justified only by one single writer, and not a leading one, among all the authorities on international law. Larmer says (Vol. 1, p. 142): "By recognizing belligerent rights, neutral powers pronounce no judgment whatever, either on the merits of the claim or the probability of its ultimate vindication. Belligerent recognition is a mere declaration of impartiality. To withhold from the claimant for recognition the rights of belligerency, while we extend them to the parent State, would be plainly to take part in the war." In this dictum other recognized authorities coincide. Our course in regard to the Cuban question has been nothing less than an offensive alliance with Spain, and, considering the infamous use to which our Navy has been put, an active participation in the hideous warfare of that power against peaceful peasants, prisoners, the honor of womanhood, and against sick men in hospitals and helpless infancy.

One of the greatest writers on international law, Bluntschli (Völkerrecht, section 512), says: "The quality of belligerents is, however, accorded to armed parties who, without having received from an already existing State the right to combat with armed forces, have militarily organized themselves and struggle in good faith, in their own State, for a political right." Out of all the mass of authorities this Government has found but a single one to support it in the contention that, as conditions precedent to the right to ask a recognition of belligerency, an insurgent State or province must be able to meet the armies of its tyrant in open, pitched battle, must have a civil government in full and efficient operation, and must possess and maintain a seaport. In view of all the authorities, with the single exception of Dana in his notes on Wheaton, the conditions just recited would constitute almost, if not quite, a State "de jure," not to say something entirely beyond the condition of a State "de facto," which latter, even, is superior to the situation universally regarded as sufficient to justify recognition.

Trusts are bothering countries other than the United States. The Austrian government finds it necessary to subject them to state control, and will introduce a bill in the Reichsrath providing for it in the cases of rings and trusts operating in the sugar, petroleum, salt and beer industries. Any trust found guilty of extortionate charges will be dissolved by the minister of finance.

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of belligerency. To be entitled to such recognition, according to Bluntschli, it is only necessary that the insurgents should (1) have a military organization, and (2) respect the laws of war and struggle for a political right.

Hall, another eminent authority, declares (International Law, p. 33): "As soon as a considerable population is arrayed in arms, with the professed object of attaining political independence, it resembles a State too nearly for it to be possible to treat individuals belonging to such population as criminals; it would be inhuman for the enemy to execute its prisoners, it would be still more inhuman for foreign nations to capture and hang the crews of warships as pirates; humanity requires that the members of such a community be treated as belligerents."

Dana's notes on Wheaton were prepared in support of the resistance of this Government to the recognition of the belligerency of the Confederate States, early in the civil war. As constituting in fact the brief of one interested party in a specific case, they have been regarded as of doubtful weight in this country, and are ignored everywhere. But upon this one crutch, and against all universally accepted authority, two American Administrations have violated the letter and spirit of international law and the common dictates of humanity and have not alone constructively, but actually taken part with Spain in its war in Cuba, by using the Navy of the United States to aid the opposing party.

Before the courts of God and of civilization the Government of the United States stands attainted of treason, felony against liberty and humanity.

Having cleared his skirts of all complicity with the Jamez raid into the Transvaal, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain will feel more at liberty to engage in one of his own manufactures, into the same country.

The month of June seems to open gloomily for the cause of justice and human liberty all around the globe. Greece is in despair. It is true that the Sultan has extended the armistice for two weeks from May 30, but he still pours fresh troops into Thessaly and Macedonia, and Edhem Pasha continues to maneuver in a suspicious manner. The report that the reprovisioning of forty British ships in the Mediterranean has been ordered brings out a ray of hope at Athens, but it may mean little or nothing. On the other hand, it really may mean that England is confronted with such a serious menace to the life of the British Empire that she will fight at last, in spite of the money-lenders, who for some time have kept the lion's teeth filed down to the gums. If Lord Salisbury finally is driven to it there will be a lively war; for let us do our ancient enemy the justice to say that the British nation in arms will never know when they are whipped, and will die in their tracks like so many Turks. Their government all along has been the coward and not the people. We can appreciate that fact because we have had a sad home example of exactly the same contrast.

When Senator Frye declares that "the Hawaiian Islands are the wards of the United States, and we propose that they shall not be abused by Japan or any other nation," he speaks for the whole American people, and, we hope, for their Government. But there is a difference sometimes, as Senator Frye and everyone else knows.

A renewal of hostilities is reported from Crete, where the French and Italian warships have been bombarding the Christian revolutionists. It will be observed that England did not participate in this movement. The European nations now will not even allow Great Britain to help them whip a little island like Crete.

As might be expected there is dismay among the blockaders of the House of Reed. Senator Morgan asserts his intention to press inquiry into the legality of the present session of the Congress, in view of the unconstitutional disorganization and suppression of the House. Administration leaders see grave perils ahead for the protective tariff bill, even if it should be passed. Important interests certain to be seriously damaged by such a law will take action this week. One important commercial body in New York already has engaged eminent counsel in Washington to follow the evolution of the matter and to furnish an opinion as to the prospects for relief in the Supreme Court.

Features of unusual interest may be incidental to the Cuban meeting at the New National Theater on Friday evening. There will be one or two distinguished speakers to whom the American people always delight to listen.

Because the local authorities of Brunswick, Ga., convicted a Peruvian of vagrancy and sentenced him to the chain gang, his government is after us with a demand that this persecutor be punished. The best defense that President McKinley can make to such representations is that as long as we allow our citizens to be imprisoned, tortured, murdered, and deported in other countries without saying anything about it, other countries in all fairness ought to return the compliment.

Abdül Hamid has quit struggling against his good Angel, and now we begin to have hopes for him in other directions.

Out in the wild and woolly West it is accepted as a truism that the worst Indians are to be found among the alumni of Capt. Pratt's Carlisle Indian School. It is interesting in this connection to note that the present Indian outbreak in Montana was deliberately brought on by one of the Carlisle graduates, a Mr. David Stanley, who committed an atrocious murder with the sole object of precipitating hostilities. Another flagrant case of jingoism!

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SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

To the Editor of The Times:

While our Congressmen and their constituents are vigorously discussing the tariff question, to enlighten the general public thereon, will not some one have the kindness to briefly, consistently and logically answer the following important questions?

1. Can a tariff on an article cheapen it, yet simultaneously raise its producer's wages? If so, how?

2. Would shrewd protectionists (like Haymer) desire a tariff if it cheapened what they sell—goods—and made dearer what they buy—labor?

3. Can we protect laborers by making dear (through tariffs) what they buy—goods—and admitting free (through unrestricted immigration) what they sell—labor?

4. Can tariff on products cheapen them, ought it be put on (and cheapen) wheat and other farm products, which form the bulk of our exports? Why cheapen for foreigners that with which we principally pay them?

5. But, if the proposed tariff increases prices, why not then, instead of giving a large volume of money to handle the same products, thus correspondingly increasing the financial stringency?

6. If a tariff on articles cheapens them, ought it not be put lightest on the finished products and heaviest on the raw material (to cheapen it), and thus widen our manufacturers' margin of profit? Why does the proposed tariff invert this order?

7. If the tariff is no tax, why refund to exporting manufacturers 99 per cent of the duty on their imported raw materials? Why do so, if the foreigners pay 40 per cent duty enable us to tax foreigners and them to tax us, thereby perpetuating "taxation without representation," against which our patriotic forefathers rebelled? Can we tax ourselves into prosperity?

8. Unless a protective tariff enhances domestic prices, why did the McKinley tariff give sugar producers a bounty in lieu of the removed sugar tariff?

9. Why more laboriously produce the desired thing itself instead of its cheaper exchangeable equivalent? If toll itself is more desirable than the fruit—labor products—why not prohibit all labor-saving tools and machinery?

10. Aside from gifts or plunder, can anything but production, or trading lesser labor products for greater ones, enrich either an individual, a community, or a nation?

11. As trade is mutually beneficial, why, by tariffs, do men from mutually increasing wealth and happiness by trade?

12. As foreigners exact pay to invade American labor cost, can imports displace American labor? If they will accept pay involving no labor cost to us, why not trade them as much of this as expensive, deplorable "nothingness" as we can for their substantial, valuable goods?

13. If a protective tariff is good, would not a prohibitive tariff be much better still?

14. If international trade is impoverishing, is not interstate trade equally hurtful?

15. Can foreign trade be injurious, yet shipping subsidies (to foster it) desirable?

16. Why, with goods and blockade runners' ports to insure them, yet with tariffs blockade our own to benefit ourselves?

17. Can "trusts" be injurious, yet the tariff fostering them beneficial?

18. Why are free trade England's average wages higher than those of protected Germany, Italy, Russia and all other protected European nations? Where else, of country, form of government, density of population, standing armies, exhausted public domain, and all else, save tariff, are similar, does not free trade give the most factories, trade, wages and general prosperity, and protection the least?

19. As labor alone created all wealth, can tariff laws, that create nothing, enrich one class without taking it from another class?

20. Will not decrease the taxes on labor and its products, to encourage them, and proportionately increase taxes on monopoly and other evils that they may be discouraged?

D. WEBSTER GROH.

ALL QUIET IN HONDURAS.

The Revolution May Possibly Break Out Again.

New Orleans, June 2.—Information by the steamship Sillwater from Guatemala and Honduras, as late as last Thursday, is to the effect that everything is quiet in Honduras. Gen. Drummond, the insurgent chief, has been surrendered on the demand of the captain of the British mail steamer, as was reported, but is a prisoner at San Pedro. He does not claim foreign protection. It is thought that his life will be spared.

The insurrection is suppressed for the time being, but it is understood that it will break out soon again.

The suspension of specie payments by Guatemala has had no appreciable effect upon trade or prices.

FOR THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

A Number of Prominent Americans Sail on the St. Louis.

New York, June 2.—About 300 persons sailed on the St. Louis and Majestic today. Most of them were bound for London, to see the ceremonies incidental to the Queen's jubilee.

Among the passengers on the St. Louis were Dr. Depey, Mr. George J. Gould and his family, Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie, Mrs. George W. Childs, Countess Pappenheim, and Lord and Lady Alton. The St. Louis sailed with a large list of passengers, including Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the special ambassador to the Queen's jubilee.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

"What's become of that brilliant young man you used to have on the reporting staff?"

"He went off."

"Why what was the reason?"

"The city editor gave him an assignment without knowing he was loaded."

"I wish, Miss Curly," said the business man, severely, "that you would henceforth write my letters exactly as I dictate them. You are not paid to use your own judgment on these matters. Write just what I say, and that's that."

"Yes, sir," said the typewriter, meekly.

This is the way his next letter read: "Gentlemen: Yours of the 16th received, and a more delicate letter I never got from anybody who calls himself a business man. You do not seem to have understood my meaning; good reason, why, I don't know; I want to find out about it. What's that, William? Mrs. Jenkins wants to see me at the telephone? Confound it! I suppose the baby's bumped its head. Why can't women have a little sense? Oh, damn it all, that coal man's called, and I haven't a five-dollar bill for my name—"

Here he stopped reading the letter, tore it up and dictated it over again more shortly.

An Enterprising Husband.

(From the Chicago Times-Herald.)

A South Carolina moonshiner who has recently been sent to the penitentiary made a very strong plea for clemency. He explained to the court that he was the sole support of six wives and thirty-one children. It seems too bad to suppress such enterprise as this.

CAPITOL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Senator Elkins is being criticised in some quarters for his recommendation of John K. Thompson, nominated yesterday, to be United States marshal for the district of West Virginia. Mr. Thompson is one of the best known Republicans in West Virginia, and has been identified with the Republican party for the past sixteen years, during twelve of which he has been a member of the State central committee. The criticism against his nomination is due to the fact that he was a Confederate soldier. Mr. Thompson went into the army when nineteen years of age, and when he left it had won the straps of a captain. Senator Elkins found nothing in this to disqualify him from serving the United States under this Administration and laughed at the statements made about the soldier record of his choice. Senator Faulkner, the Democratic colleague of Senator Elkins, endorsed a Union soldier.

The branch office of the weather bureau at the Senate end of the Capitol is immensely popular with Senators, and particularly those from the far Western States. J. H. Jones, the attendant, has been in charge since it was established, and has proven one of the most valuable men about the Capitol, always ready to give information and secure such data as Senators may desire in connection with this branch of the Government bureau of scientific investigation. In order to make the corner of the marble room, in which the various delicate apparatus are kept more complete than elsewhere, a magnificent chandelier will be put in position within the next ten days. It is one of the finest made, and was purchased abroad. It is of such remarkable workmanship that it is guaranteed not to vary more than two seconds in three days. When it arrives and is put under the charge of Mr. Jones it will be used by Senators and others as a guide in regulating their own watches, for a more accurate timekeeper, it is said, has never been constructed.

Senator Jones of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Committee on Continent Expenses, said yesterday afternoon that his committee would report the Tillman resolution the latter part of this week or Monday next. While Mr. Jones does not believe there is any good to be accomplished by the resolution, he says his committee has only to deal with the question of whether there is sufficient money to carry on the work. The majority of the Senate is opposed to the idea of having another of these sugar investigations, but they still are divided, and it will be aimed at them if they fail to support the resolution of the determined Senator from South Carolina.

Col. Christy has been a frequent visitor to the Capitol during the extra session. He is always accompanied by his cheering and companionable quid. Not the quid which the colored chieftain in defiance of the orders of Judge Bradley of the District supreme court, but a new one. It will be remembered that when Judge Bradley passed his unknown order, Col. Christy told The Times reporter that he would not refrain from the tobacco habit. It was a matter of principle with him. He used it from patriotic motives. The revenue tax derived from its consumption was used partly to pay the salaries of members of the Naval Reserve of Rhode Island, and Major T. G. Gibbs. Mr. Roosevelt spoke for an hour. He said that he did not expect to teach those present any technique of their peculiar trade, but he merely spoke to them as a citizen who believed that every scratch of a pen in the department should be made to the upbuilding of the Navy.

MANY JUVENILE SUICIDES.

Self-Murder Becoming Popular Among Berlin Children.

Berlin, June 2.—There has been a remarkable increase in the number of juvenile suicides in this city recently. These self-slings reached their climax yesterday, when a ten-year-old boy destroyed his own life. He became angry because his sister, who was having a birthday party, and left the room pooling. He went into an adjoining room and hung himself to the door latch.

SUICIDE OF MRS. AMOR.

Her Daughter's Disgrace Renders Life No Longer Bearable.

New York, June 2.—Because of the acknowledged and open shame of her daughter, Mrs. Lillian Hall, and the arrest of Mrs. Hall and her husband on a charge of badgering, Mrs. Sara Amor shot herself at 10:30 this morning at her home, No. 1829 Lexington avenue, dying almost immediately.

The news of her suicide reached the Harlem police court just after her daughter and son-in-law had been held for trial.

SIED ON THE EMPEROR.

Von Tausch Knew Every Word Spoken in the Palace.

Berlin, June 2.—At the trial of Herr Von Tausch, the former chief of the secret police, this morning, a newspaper man named Kraemer testified that Von Tausch furnished most of the definite information representing Emperor William to be very ill.

Von Tausch said he heard through his spies every word that was spoken in the palace.

"Frisco Merchant Found Dying."

San Francisco, June 2.—John Hoffman, of Hoffman & Rothschild, New York, and of Hoffman & Alexander, chairman of San Francisco, was found last evening dying on Battery street, near his store, with two bullet wounds in his head. He was removed to the hospital, where it was ascertained that the case was one of suicide, but the location of the wound convinced the surgeons that the man had been shot by another.

As It Is in Spain.

(From the Boston Herald.)

A Madrid paper has this unique advertisement: "Wanted, by a young man about to marry, the society of a gentleman having a large experience of life, to advise him to desist from contracting matrimony." No wonder the Spanish army is having such a decree of a time in Cuba!

George's New Business.

(From the Cincinnati Tribune.)

King George, of Greece, has bought a nice, quiet little retreat in the Georgia mountains to be getting ready to go into business as a wholesale dealer in retreats.

Request by Cleveland.

(From the Chicago Record.)

That Cuban policy, on which it was rumored Cleveland had a patent, Mr. McKinley is using right along in his business every day.

A Continuous Performance.

(From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.)

"Is this a circus?" asked Mr. Hoar in the Senate. In setting through with its program and foisting its laws it is safe to say that the Senate is not a circus.

The Advantage of Royalty.

(From the Philadelphia North American.)

Queen Victoria wears a crown three or four seasons; but queens can afford that economy.

WOODWARD and LOTHROP,

10th, 11th and F Sts. N. W.

"The Birth of Our Nation's Flag," Charles H. Weisgerber's Great Historical Painting, is now on exhibition in our Art Gallery, and is free to all.

Men's Department

Calls attention to the following items, including the latest novelty—the Self-closing Umbrella, for men and women.

50 dozen Women's Madras Wash Ties, striped, plaid, and check. All the new effects.

10c each.

We have just received a line of fine light-weight Cashmere Footies, for men and women—plain black, navy, brown, dark tan and green, with fancy colored tops.

\$1 per pair.

A novelty in the Umbrella line—Self-closing Umbrellas for men and women; much lighter in weight, simpler in mechanism and very much lower in price than any previous line shown in this line. The advantages are very evident—one can lower the umbrella with one hand, while the other is otherwise engaged. Price,

\$2.50 each.

1st floor.

Boys' Department

Is equipped with every outfitting requisite, and just now is offering a number of exceptionally good values at prices that are unusually low.

Just 50 All-wool Cheviot Suits, checks and stripes, double-breasted, well made and well fitting. Sizes 4 to 15.

\$1.89 each.

Values \$3.00 and \$3.50.

200 Pairs All-wool Trousers, good patterns. Sizes 4 to 19.

50c.

Regular prices, 75c and \$1.00.

Brown Linen House Suits (shrink before making), very serviceable. Sizes 8 to 12.

\$2.00 each.

English Galates Suits, neat dark blue stripes, dark colors, neatly made. Sizes 3 to 11.

\$1.25 each.

Shirt Waists, in vast variety, including Cheviots, Oxfords, Flannels and Prints.

25c each.

Striped Cotton Wash Pants. Per pair.....25c

Brown Linen Pants. Per pair.....50c

White Duck Ties. Each.....25c

White Duck Ties, bluebird. Each.....25c

3d floor.

Upholstery Department.

We make to order Furniture Slip Covers, Window Shades, Sash Curtains, Draperies, Window Screens, Door Screens, Parquetry (hardwood) Floors. Estimates Furnished.

Adjustable Landscape Window Screens, 17x27 to 34.

25c each.

Double Adjustable Screens, imitation walnut frames—

12x34, each.....20c